FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HURTADO DISCUSSES HELICOPTER INCIDENT WITH PERU

PA191428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Quito, 18 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado said today that "there is no explanation" for the incident that occurred around the middle of the week when a military helicopter that was flying through Ecuadorean airspace near the Peruvian border was strafed by gunfire from Peruvian ground air force units. As a result of the incident, General Staff Col Miguel Vasquez Realte, now in Quito, was wounded. Hurtado was speaking at a rally in Portoviejo, capital of the Manabi Province on the Ecuadorean Pacific coast.

Hurtado stressed that "Ecuador has been a peace-loving country by tradition and by necessity." He added that since violence does not exist within its borders, "we do not want it around our borders."

The president explained that the Ecuadorean helicopter was on a routine transport mission. "Even if there had been an error or if the pilot had unintentionally flown off course, taking the aircraft beyond the border, why not resort to international law and known diplomatic channels rather than resorting to arms again?" Hurtado asked. Referring to the new incident, Hurtado reiterated his question as to why Peru is "again resorting to arms, flatly belying all of the proclamations of friendship, solidarity, communication and reestablishment of subregional integration and integration programs between the two countries."

TALKS WITH PERUVIAN DELEGATIONS CONCLUDE

PY171517 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The visit of a high-level Peruvian Government delegation and representatives from the Peruvian industrial and trade sectors has concluded in Quito with a meeting between Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Minister Roberto Persivale and Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado. Persivale stated that he proposed the construction of a bridge over the Canchis River, located in the eastern area of Ecuador, in order to join the towns of Zumba, Ecuador, and San Ignacio, Peru.

The talks that were held with Ecuadorean authorities have led to various agreements that will improve bilateral relations between the two countries, such as allowing Ecuadorean industrial products into the Peruvian market. At governmental level, talks have also been held about the need to renew negotiations for the conclusion of the Puyango-Gumbes irrigation project, by which the waters of border rivers will be utilized.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LOWER PRICES FOR OIL

PA161607 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0055 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Quito, 15 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) Eduardo Ortega, Ecuadorean minister of natural resources and energy, announced today that the government has set the sales price of crude oil at $32.00 for the last quarter of 1981. The price in effect during the previous quarter was $32.50 per barrel. One of the smaller members of OPEC, Ecuador is currently producing an average rate of 220,000 barrels per day, of which it exports 50 percent.

Ecuadorean oil was priced at $40.00 per barrel at the beginning of the year, but the average sales price dropped to $34.00 during the first 6 months. Due to the current oil glut on the world market Ecuador has had trouble placing its oil; according to the latest official figures, there are 5.5. million barrels stored in the country and on the island of Bonaire, in the Antilles.

FOREIGN MINISTER CLEARS DESIGNATED U.S. ENVOY

PY191518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella last night completely cleared the designated U.S. ambassador to Lima, Frank Ortiz, accused here by some circles of having been a CIA agent.

The minister discussed the reasons why the designation of the U.S. ambassador was approved during a televised interview by four government and opposition deputies during which the minister reviewed Peruvian foreign policy.

Arias Stella revealed that he made a detailed study of the case and that he did not find any proof or evidence compromising Ortiz, who a few years back held a position in the U.S. Embassy in Lima.

He added that he also requested information from the armed forces joint command and that the information was favorable; therefore, there were no alleged disagreements between him and the military.

He said that apparently the accusation against Ortiz was the result of an article published by the Lima weekly UNIDAD of the Communist Party. He said that Ortiz left Peru after normally concluding his term for which he was appointed.

He also indicated that just before Ortiz left, he attended a luncheon given by former President Juan Velasco -- who allegedly vetoed Ortiz -- honoring President Richard Nixon's wife, and that the luncheon was held in complete harmony.

In conclusion, two of the interviewers, deputies of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) and the Christian Popular Party (PPC), said that, by knowing Ortiz well, they can assure that he is a great diplomat and a good friend of Peru.

President on New U.S. Envoy

PY191523 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Belaunde Terry also referred to the announced arrival of the new U.S. Ambassador to Peru Frank Ortiz. We have a recording of his statements.

[Begin recording] [Question] Political circles talk about a certain unrest on the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador reportedly linked with the CIA. What could you say in this regard?

[Answer] I could say that this is a legend; it is a legend. We all know that an ambassador should be able to get in contact with all the organizations of his country. The CIA is a U.S. organization, the same as the KGB in the Soviet Union. You know that if there is an issue to be handled by the intelligence department, nothing will prevent the Russian ambassador from contacting the KGB. This is not an underground organization; it is an official organization. In another case, he might have to get in contact with a sanitary organization due to an epidemic; in that case he will contact the respective organization.

Mr Ortiz is well known here in Peru. He has worked in the U.S. Embassy here during the previous administration. I myself know him. He is a very appreciated diplomat, very appreciated, and there is no type of opposition to him. [end recording]

ANTITERRORIST FORCE HUNTING FOR TERRORISTS

PY191521 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Reports from Ayacucho state that the terrorists who tried to attack San Miguel are in the (?Matara) Hills a few kilometers from San Miguel, La Mar Province.

Today [words indistinct] members of the Sinchi [special antiguerrilla troops], of the Republican Guard and of PIP [Peruvian Investigation Police] left for the area by helicopters provided by FAP [Peruvian Air Force].

Upon arrival, the personnel rapidly moved toward the hills, but for the time being, due to lack of communications, it has not been learned whether they have managed to capture the terrorists.

The joint command of the antiterrorist forces started dispersing at 0630 this morning and will remain in the area for several days. According to police sources, they are perfectly equipped to remain in the area, which is almost inaccessable, for several days.

At the same time, members of the Republican Guard, the Sinchi and PIP continually patrol the fire provinces of this department which have been declared in a state of emergency.

EXPLOSIVE DEVICE FOUND IN TV MOBILE UNIT

PY191159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- It was learned here tonight that an explosive device was discovered in a mobile unit of the Lima channel 4 television station today.

Police officer Rodolfo Salas explained that the device was a high-powered plastic charge that would have blown up the unit valued $50,000.

This television station has been the target of two other terrorist attacks in the past, but the explosive devices placed by unidentified individuals were discovered before they exploded.

The police also reported that in Ayacucho, in the southeastern Andean region where a search for terrorists is taking place, a French citizen identified as Terese Jacqueline, 30 years old, who arrived in Peru on 24 September, was arrested yesterday. Her last name was not given.

It was reported that she was arrested because she was found with a young Peruvian musician who is accused of having links with extremist groups.

Five Ayacucho provinces are under military control since last Monday, due to a terrorist attack on a police post in Tambo.

BRIEFS

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES -- Unknown persons have thrown six dynamite sticks from a passing car at the door of the civil guard's machine shop located at "El Sexton" Prison in Lima. The explosion destroyed the shop's door and caused considerable damage in nearby houses. [Lima EXPRESO In Spanish 18 Sep 81 p 24 PY] Ayacucho, 17 Sep -- The investigative police and the civil guards yesterday captured four terrorists who belong to an unspecified ultraleftist political organization. Three of them are: Primitivo Quispe Antezano, 21; Ely Lizana Huaman, 22; and Cesareo Huarcaya Ventura, 21. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Sep 81 p 10 PY] The Ayacucho civil guard yesterday captured terrorist Joel Castro Gamboa, 42, who has been accused of participating in several terrorist attacks. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 6 PY]

POLITICAL PARTY-ARMED FORCES LIAISON ESTABLISHED

PY201952 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] The COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] has established a permanent work commission which will maintain periodic contact with the members of the political parties. The commission includes Gen Julio Cesar Rapela, commander of the army's 1st division, Brig Gen Heber Pampillon and Rear Adm Pedro Imizcoz.

Blanco Party With COMASPO

PY191749 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At the end of the meeting which nine factions of the Blanco Party held with the COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] today it was learned that the National Party [Partico Nacional] will draw up the [word indistinct] project for the political parties' statutes. All the factions of the National Party will meet on Wednesday to start drawing up this joint draft bill which will be based on points of view which were exchanged during the meeting held with the COMASPO in the past few hours. The Blanco Party representatives are optimistic that a full agreement will be reached and that the few points of disagreement which still exist will be settled. This was pointed out to El Espectador at the end of the meeting held today with the COMASPO by [words indistinct] (Enrique Berton).

More Party-COMASPO Talks

PY161609 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 14 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt] It has been reported that the COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] will begin meeting with representatives of Uruguayan traditional parties every Monday to exchange viewpoints for drawing up the new statue for political parties. This information has been conveyed to LA MANANA by reliable sources which indicated that the talks will continue until agreement necessary for drawing up the appropriate draft law is reached. No deadline has been established and any further steps will be tied to whatever progress is achieved during the talks.

Political Party Statute, COMASPO

PY202053 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt] During a meeting that lasted all morning, members of the COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] delivered to political representatives the draft of the political parties statute, which has been drawn-up by the electoral court. It has been reported that the statute will serve as the basis for the set of definite rules that are expected to go into effect before the end of the year.

COMASPO Explained

PY162219 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Interview with 1st Army Division Commander Gen Julio Cesar Rapela on 12 October; place not given]

[Text] In response to a question on the meetings which the COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] will hold with 19 political factions today, General Rapela stated:

[Rapela] We hope that the various groups will convey to us their suggestions for drawing up a law for political parties and their comments on the draft prepared by the electoral court. We also expect from the politicians suggestions about amendments to the electoral law.

I believe that we will receive these suggestions, that we will exchange ideas and hold discussions. Later on we will have to make an in-depth study, and in the course of the coming talks we will try to effect a rapprochement which will enable us to satisfy all the parties involved.

[Question] Will the law for political parties be flexible enough to allow the parties to decide their course of action in accordance with a few general basic principles?

[Answer] My personal opinion is that the laws must have the necessary articles but should not neglect to take into account every possible situation for which there is a precedent.

If this law turns out to be more extensive than some people expect it to be, I do not believe it will be harmful, rather the other way around. However, at the same time it should not be so extensive that it will hamper activities or adjustment to changing circumstances.

[Question] Is it possible that in response to request from certain sectors intraparty elections scheduled for November 1982 will be advanced?

[Answer] I do not believe it worthwhile to advance intraparty elections. According to our plans, the country will begin operating in the usual democratic manner in 1985. Therefore, we do not want to do things in haste and will spend 1982 coordinating every detail.

It is better to walk with short but firm steps so that later on we do not have to be sorry for having done things in haste. I do not believe that the advancement of elections would yield any special benefits.

[Question] What effect does the fact that there are so many political factions have on the talks?

[Answer] The effect this has is that there are many opinions and many persons who come up with their solutions and this will make reaching an accord a little more difficult.

[Question] What specific procedure will be followed to draw up the statute for political parties?

[Answer] The steps will be taken as events occur, in what we in the military call action control. After what we have already done our next step will be to reach a consensus among the various interested parties. After this is achieved, the steps that follow will have to be decided as we go along. In any case, this law, as any other law, will have to be submitted to the Council of State which could make whatever amendments are deemed necessary.

[Question] Who will draw up the various articles of this law, the COMASPO alone, COMASPO together with the political parties, or a special commission?

[Answer] As I have already told you, this will be decided as we go along. However, it is obvious that COMASPO will play a leading role in all this. We must bear in mind that COMASPO is the representative of the process, and the armed forces and the executive branch expect this commission to come up with something concrete.

[Question] How do the armed forces plan to treat the left in the future? By left we mean the many people who are still around although their leaders cannot carry out any political activities. This is a subject which has been brought up by many sectors and news media.

[Answer] I believe that this problem must be resolved by the leftists themselves. In any case, the armed forces oppose leftwing parties with ties abroad so that those who belong to this kind of party will have to come up with their own solutions.

We believe that basically the traditional parties must take care of every need of the Uruguayan people. Some could do it in one way and others in a different way, but they must all protect the interests of the Uruguayan people. This is what we want.

DAILY EMPHASIZES NEED FOR PARTY ELECTIONS

PY162228 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 11 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "For an Authentic Representation"]

[Excerpts] The election and replacement of government officials by the vote of the people is one of the pillars of the democratic system.

No one who claims to be a democrat would have any reasons to disagree with that statement. The basic principle of democracy consists of allowing the people to choose who should hold elective positions and, to some degree, who should be reelected. This is the heart of democracy. This basic principle is complemented in a fundamental way by the establishment of terms -- not so long -- for the appropriate participation of those elected and by the principle of proportional representation for the legislative organizations.

The "supporters" -- an expression which includes party members, militants, followers or sympathizers -- of every group individualized by a slogan and equal and secret votes in adequately controlled free elections are the people who have the responsibility of electing and replacing their party officials. Moreover, it should be fully realized that they are the only ones who have this inalienable right.

Current circumstances lead us to better appreciate and value in all its aspects a constitutional solution. These circumstances indicate that because a long time has passed since the last designation of party officials, their possible representation has reached a critical limit. Our attention can only be diverted from the basic principles by some interpretations based on formal aspects. The people's will within the parties cannot remain fixed or frozen forever. Of course, it is important to have continuity and a formal initial legitimacy of leadership. But the people's will does not allow them to remain forever. Prudent and reasonable term limits for party officials are essential. Their continuation can only be allowed in exceptional circumstances until conditions prevail for their replacement or confirmation by regular procedures.

Now more than ever we need a democratic election that would reflect the current opinion of the people in order to give the fruitful and constructive political dialogue we all want an authentic representation.

NEW UNION LAW REGULATES FUTURE LABOR ACTIVITY

PY150236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the government had regulated the future union activity in Uruguay, suspended since June 1973, but that it did not include the right to strike by salaried personnel.

Among the most important points, the new law promulgated by Uruguayan President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, establishes that the union leader, whether he is a worker or a businessman, has to be a legal and native-born citizen, he has to be of age, and he must have never been a member of the board of any organization declared illegal according to the law.

In June 1973, when the current civilian-military government process began, the new government officials declared illegal the leftist National Confederation of Workers [CNT], and organizations which represented most of the main unions of Uruguayan workers.

The new law also establishes that the elections of officials of each union will be carried out through a secret vote and elected by an absolute majority, and the objective of which must exclusively be labor and professional activities. They must also be in keeping with the legal democratic order.

The law explicitly forbids the unions to carry out profitable activities and or acts of a political or religious nature, and their decisions must be made through general meetings or membership votes.

It also establishes that professional associations are civilian organizations of workers or employers or the private sector, to promote, study, improve and defend their respective interests in the labor sector.

It also states that to become a union leader a person must have at least 2-years' seniority as a member of the organization, except in cases of new organizations.

Finally, it sets a 90-day deadline for the existing associations to be registered according to the new union law, and requires that to form an association of workers, there must exist at least 15 active members, or 3 members if they are employers.

TWO MAGAZINES REPORTEDLY CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT

PY142225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Journalistic sources reported from Montevideo today that the liberal Uruguayan weekly OPCION had been closed for four editions. According to the sources, an editorial on freedom of the press, the temporary closing of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA and the publication of letters from a proscribed Christian Democratic politician caused the punishment.

OPCION was published for the second time last Tuesday, 6 October.

In its editorial, OPCION stated that the closing of LA DEMOCRACIA is the most serious contradiction and the grossest error made by the new government since President Alvarez assumed office.

LA DEMOCRACIA, edited by the Blanco Group for the Fatherland [el Grupo Blanco por la Patria] which is headed by exiled leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, was also suspended for four editions, the first measure against the press after a short period of flexible freedom.

LOPEZ PORTILLO WELCOMES MITTERRAND; TALKS HELD

Mitterrand Arrival

FL200147 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0114 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- "This crisis has made us responsible for seeking solutions and meeting the test of our representativity." This was said today by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo when welcoming French President Francois Mitterrand, who arrived in Mexico today on an official 2-day visit prior to participating in the North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun, Quintana Roo, in southeast Mexico.

The French president arrived at 1600 local time [2200 GMT] today in the company of his wife and a government entourage. Prominent among its members are Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

After expressing his pleasure at being in Mexico, the French president said that his visit is in response not only to matters concerning Mexico and France but that he and Lopez Portillo will have to discuss problems and [as received] security to achieve world balance. He also said that along with the representatives of developed and Third World countries participating in the meeting, they will discuss general problems and expressed his confidence that he is attending a great meeting which he hopes will go down in history.

Francois Mitterrand said that Mexico has a great future and sincerely congratulated the Mexican people for their culture and their freedom.

2d Round of Talks

FL202039 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The presidents of Mexico and France, Jose Lopez Portillo and Francois Mitterrand, held their second round of private talks this morning at the official Los Pinos residence. The talks lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes. The French president arrived at the presidential residence at 0910 in a diplomatic vehicle. The Mexican president, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, received him on the stairs to the residence, just as he did yesterday. After this reception, the two chiefs of state went to the presidential office to talk privately while the members of their parties met in the Los Pinos library.

The second round of talks were devoted in large part to the Cancun summit to resume the North-South dialogue which begins on Thursday. Bilateral matters were discussed later on with their parties.

The Mexican side was represented by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, Trade Secretary Jorge de la Vega, Education Secretary Fernando Solana, Tourism Secretary Rosa Luz Alegria, Mexican Ambassador to France Horacio Flores de la Pena and presidential adviser Rafael Izquierdo. Present for the French side were Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, Culture Minister Jack Lang and French Ambassador to Mexico Jean Rene Bernard.

LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS, TALKS WITH COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

FL171307 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo held private talks tonight with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio lasting 40 minutes. The informal visit was announced only 24 hours beforehand. The Costa Rican president arrived in Mexico on a stopover from Japan.

The Mexican president received his visitor on the steps of the official Los Pinos residence. After a warm embrace, the two presidents went to Lopez Portillo's office for their private meeting. President Lopez Portillo said goodbye in a similar fashion at the end of his talks with Rodrigo Carazo, who declined to make any statements.

Lopez Portillo, Carazo Talks

PA171655 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0356 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Rodrigo Carazo and Jose Lopez Portillo, presidents of Costa Rica and Mexico respectively, held a meeting today to discuss the North-South conference slated for Cancun 22-23 October, it was reported officially.

A source close to the Costa Rican president revealed to EFE that Carazo had asked Lopez Portillo to represent Costa Rica at the conference. He added that the two heads of state also discussed the "San Jose Agreement" signed by Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in San Jose in August 1980.

In that agreement Mexico and Venezuela agreed to sell oil to nine Central American and Caribbean countries. In this regard the source said that Carazo described the agreement as "an example of solidarity and friendship among Third World countries since it has no political implications."

The source said that Carazo thanked Lopez Portillo for the aid which Mexico is extending to Costa Rica in oil exploration through Pemex. The meeting was also attended by Jorge Castaneda and Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican and Mexican foreign ministers respectively, and Costa Rican Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Altmann. Carazo arrived in Mexico this afternoon from Tokyo on a private visit and will leave for San Jose at 0800 (1400 GMT) tomorrow.

Carazo Departure

FL171430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1420 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio left this morning (0740 local time) for his country following a 13-hour visit to Mexico. The Costa Rican president was seen off at the presidential hangar by the deputy secretaries of foreign relations, Alfonso Rosenzweig, and government, Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, and by Costa Rican Ambassador to Mexico Rosario Fournier de Calderon. Carazo Odio left on a Costa Rican airlines flight.

PRI PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ADDRESSES COPPPAL

PA152011 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] PRI presidential candidate Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has told representatives of 29 Latin American political parties that democracy, both as a form of government and as a way of life, must be defended jointly. As for the call issued by President Jose Lopez Portillo to those parties, he said that solidarity is not enough, adding that specific actions and struggles are needed to define the goals of the Latin American peoples.

In the meeting of the members of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, headed by Javier Garcia Paniagua, De la Madrid said that a democracy that doesn't respect human rights and a society that (?places material conditions) on the development of culture and economy cannot achieve fulfillment. The PRI presidential candidate promised to continue efforts so that COPPPAL can remain a forum in which Latin American political parties can discuss ways of undertaking social changes required by their peoples, but he stressed that this must be done via the paths of democracy and freedom.

PRI PRESIDENT JAVIER GARCIA PANIAGUA RESIGNS

FL142021 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Javier Garcia Paniagua resigned his post t president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ

FL141114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0540 GMT 14 Oct 81

[By Hugo Loyo]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- With Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico will obser same principles regarding Cuba, and relations between the two countries will follow style and direction. This was stated by the vice president of the Councils of Stat Ministers of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, in an interview at PRI [Institutional R tionary Party] offices following his visit with the PRI presidential candidate.

Rodriguez said that in his talks with De la Madrid, the latter "confirmed the defin of his political platform with two words: continuity and consistency." And he add this definition is extraordinarily important not only for Mexico but for all Latin He added that Cuba believes that under the leadership of President Jose Lopez Porti Mexico plays a very important role in the history of the Caribbean and Latin Americ noted that Mexico has supported the efforts of the peoples of the Caribbean and Cen America so they may reaffirm their independence and foster their development.

Concerning the North-South Summit, the Cuban vice president said: "We shall not be summit but we reserve the right to be permanently critical of the arrogance of the President, who was responsible for Cuba not participating in Cancun. Concerning th tion in the Caribbean, he said that the major roles played by the Soviet Union and States are evident in the intensive international controversy. He added: "For our are making efforts for the Caribbean to have a Latin American accent in the style o and Juarez; in other words, that it be an area in which the decision and interest o peoples prevail, and I believe that Mexico and Cuba have made evident efforts to th in recent years." In conclusion, he said that Cubans "are willing, from an interna point of view, to provide all our cooperation so that detente may prevail over cont and the road to possible peace -- which in our opinion is increasingly endangered b aggressive actions of the U.S. Government -- may be reaffirmed.

FNDP GROUP OCCUPIES SWISS EMBASSY, UN OFFICES

PA192158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Swiss Embassy and the UN offices in Mexico were fully occupied today by members of the self-named National Democratic Peoples Front The FNDP group occupying these two missions is made up of peasants, students and pr according to information supplied by the organization to AFP.

It was reported that there are 6 persons at the Swiss Embassy and 15 at the UN offi demanding the release of some 300 political prisoners and "the physical presentatio persons kidnapped by the government." They also demand the solution to several pro related to land ownership in various sectors of the country.

It was announced that a FNDP delegation will meet with the Mexican secretary of gov Enrique Olivares, today.

Group Leaves Embassy

PA200337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The National Democratic Peoples Front [FNDP], which occupied the Swiss Embassy in Mexico City, abandoned the premises without incident. An FNDP spokesman informed newsmen that they had done this "to put pressure on in order to secure compliance to a number of demands presented a year ago." They added that they had asked the government to solve the problem of land ownership in the country, to free political prisoners, to solve the problem of the people's normal schools in Morelos State and in the capital city and that this type of school be kept open throughout the rural area.

Other FNDP members tried to occupy the UN offices here, but were unsuccessful. During this year, this group has occupied the Swiss and Danish Embassies. The FNDP is led by Felipe Martinez Soriano, former rector of Oaxaca State Autonomous University.

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE RECEIVES URANIUM SHIPMENT

PA131934 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The National Nuclear Research Institute has received the first shipment of enriched uranium, which had been embargoed by the United States. The uranium weighs 2.5 kg [as heard] and has an estimated cost of 5 million pesos. However, the person in charge of the nuclear reactor installed by the organization in Salazar in the State of Mexico, denied that the uranium had been embargoed by the United States. He explained that what had occurred were bureaucratic problems. The necessary packing for the physical protection of the uranium was made up of three containers weighing 500 kg and this is the first shipment. The second shipment will be made next week.

LEFTIST COMMUNIST UNITY JOINS PARTY COALITION

PA102048 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Leftist Communist Unity (UIC) has decided to join six other Mexican organizations that have decided to merge and form a single party, it was announced here today. According to Manuel Terrazas Guerrero, leader of the UIC, the integration will take place "because this has to be the strategic line of all the Marxist forces in the country considering the political economic situation of Mexico." On 15 August, the Mexican Communist Party, the Mexican Workers Party, the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Mexican People's Party and the Socialist Action and Unity Movement announced their merger. The Popular Action Movement later joined this group. Terrazas Guerrero scored the parties that have not joined and noted that "a united left will be seriously considered by the government and will be able to exert influence on government decisions."

Communists Agree to Merger

PA201521 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico has agreed to merge with other leftist organizations to form one single political organization beginning on 7 November. The congress, which concluded on Sunday in Mexico City, proposed (Otom Salazar), a teachers' leader, as presidential candidate. The nomination is subject to confirmation by the left's merger assembly. The Mexican communists have proposed several names for the new political organization: Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [Partido Socialista Unificado de Mexico], Revolutionary Labor Party of Mexico [Partido Obrero Revolucionario de Mexico] and Unified Labor Party of Mexico [Partido Obrero Unificado de Mexico].

NEW REVOLUTIONARY 'SUPERIOR COUNCIL' SUGGESTED

PA131931 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Oct 81 pp 1, B-15

[Excerpt] The formation of a superior council of the Panamanian revolution which would include the National Guard, the administrative government and the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], was suggested by Juan Materno Vasquez [member of the PRD's Honor and Discipline Tribunal] during his speech yesterday at the grave of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. Vasquez said that the death of Commander Torrijos brought "second thoughts about the [military] withdrawal," and for this reason the National Guard has renewed its patrols of the least accessible areas of the country.

REJECTION OF NATIONAL GUARD PROMOTIONS DISCUSSED

PA190435 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The fierce and passionate struggle among the self-styled successors of Torrijos spread beyond the framework of military secrets when a Corregimiento representative submitted the proposal during a plenary assembly session that the executive branch promote Colonel Florez to general and appoint Colonel Paredes National Guard chief of staff. As a result of the unexpected proposal, the Assembly of Representatives -- conceived and established as an instrument to ratify dictatorial whims -- broke its traditional unanimity when it made the unprecedented decision to open the proposal to discussion at the session, thereby offering the tragicomic public spectacle of disoriented representatives under a dictatorship without a dictator but with too many candidates for the position. The enlightening debate, which was carefully distorted by the government newspapers or played down by the few officials who dared to comment on it publicly, seems to forecast the imminent disruption of the precarious political equilibrium which has prevailed in the country during the last few months. To the surprise of everyone and to the poorly disguised glee of many, the proposal was rejected. Thereby the republic was spared one more general, although it is forcibly obliged to continue to endure many colonels.

SOURCES SAY LOCAL FLEET AFFECTED BY CUBAN FLEET

PA151941 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 81 p 1

[By Alfredo Jimenez Velez]

[Text] According to information given to LA PRENSA by sources close to the fishing industry, this important national activity is being affected by strong competition from the Cuban fish-processing vessels based at the Vacamonte fishing port. The source says that this small fleet of 25 Cuban vessels has a great fishing capacity: Each one can handle around 1,000 tons annually, which adds up to 25,000 tons, an amount well over the 15,000 ton production rate achieved by "all" [in italics] the Panamanian fishing companies together.

The Cuban vessels contact the purchasing vessels on the high seas before the latter can contact the Panamanian processing companies -- and offer their products, basically fishmeal, at the lower prices their operations allow, as they are free from the burden of taxes and labor benefits that the local companies have to pay.

The source mentioned Jose Rodriguez Borges and Charlie Romeu as the persons promoting this commercial operation, which extends mainly toward the neighboring Colombian market. Up to now there is no indication of official action to halt this unfair competition, which is severely harming the economy of the Panamanian companies which process marine products.

MINISTER ASKED ABOUT PASSPORTS FOR GUERRILLAS

PA190428 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] "Is the Panamanian Government giving false passports to Colombian guerrillas and in this way helping guerrilla activities in Colombia?" This question was asked by Juan Raul de la Guardia, deputy secretary of the Liberal Vanguard [Vanguardia Liberal] in a letter which he sent yesterday to the government and justice minister with regard to the minister's reply to a previous letter from De la Guardia in which he asked him about foreign press reports that Panamanians were being trained in Cuba. To that question, the minister, as the Panamanian president had previously said, indicated that the Panamanian Government does not have any knowledge that Panamanians are being militarily trained in Cuba or in any other country.

Nevertheless, the deputy secretary of Liberal Vanguard cited the statement of Colombian guerrilla Luz Dary Gonzalez, alias "Tatiana," to ASSOCIATED PRESS. She said she was chosen to take a military training course in Cuba where she arrived after making a stopover in Panama where she received a false passport. De la Guardia, after asking the question which begins this report, stated in his letter: "As you can see, these statements seriously compromise your government and in this specific case your ministry which is in charge of issuing passports. We hope that this time you will not disregard these reports with the excuse that they are expressing a very subjective viewpoint as you described in your note the previous reports on the guerrilla training of Panamanians in Cuba."

The letter of De la Guardia concludes by asking Government Minister Ritter "whether or not he is going to clarify to the people the presence of Panamanians in Cuba and the report about the granting of Panamanian passports to Colombian guerrillas."

COMMERCE MINISTER MELO HEADS MISSION TO CUBA

PA160258 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Oct 81 pp 1, A-14

[Text] Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo heads a mission to Cuba which leaves today on Cubana de Aviacion flight No 469. The principal objective of the mission is to strengthen the economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

The mission will be in Cuba until 21 October and will have a busy work schedule negotiating a commercial agreement and a separate economic cooperation agreement. Negotiations leading to a future fishing agreement will also be held.

In addition to discussing these agreements, the mission will also visit a fishmeal factory, get a briefing on salt production and marketing and obtain information on the organization and operation of agricultural industries, specifically fruits such as guayaba and others. The members of the mission will also visit light industries which have been established in Cuba.

Trade with Panama has been irregular over the years and has been based mostly on specific necessities, such as the products which Cuba imports from Panama.

Panama's principal import products from Cuba, ranked by value, have been sugar industry machinery, books and leaflets. Our principal export products to Cuba have been clothing, oil by-products and cosmetics. Cuba makes its payments in international currency through the Banco Nacional de Panama and deals with other Latin American countries from here through its branch bank.

The other members of the mission are Luis Rodriguez, director general of marine resources; August Valderrama, general secretary of the Commerce and Industries Ministry; Jose M. Sanchez, adviser of the vice presidency; Catalino Navarro, representative of the small fishermen; Roberto Gonzalez Revilla, engineer; and the journalists Carlos Nunez for CRITICA and Luis Espinosa Castillo for LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

Study Trip; No Agreements

PA210134 Paris AFP in Spanish 2247 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Havana, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Panamanian Minister of Commerce and Industries Arturo Melo will end a 6-day visit to Cuba on Wednesday after having met tonight with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The Panamanian minister, who was given a dinner today at the famous cabaret-restaurant Tropicana by the State Commission for Economic Cooperation as the last official act in his honor, held talks with Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and Minister of Basic Industry Joel Domenech during his stay in Havana. Sources close to the activities of the Panamanian group led by Minister Melo said that the trip was exploratory and was basically intended to establish contacts and study possibilities. No agreements or treaties were scheduled for this trip, they added.

Trip Questioned

PA210255 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] is greatly concerned about the Panamanian mission that went to Cuba, led by the commerce and industries minister. According to the government, this mission went to Cuba to expand our commercial relations with Cuba and to obtain technical knowledge from that country.

In a letter sent to President Aristides Royo, CONEP, whose director is Dulcidio Gonzalez, says that it does not understand how Panama can be trying to obtain technical knowledge from Cuba, nor what Cuba can export to us other than its Marxist-Leninist ideology. In the past 23 years, the only technical advance made by Castro has been to improve Cuba's jail system and, because of this, the Cubans are deprived of their freedom and human rights have no future, CONEP said.

Proof of this, CONEP said, is the 2 million Cubans in exile. The rest, prisoners of the island also prove it to the world by daily endangering their lives in the Caribbean, seeking their freedom.

CONEP asks: How can Panama benefit from sending missions to Cuba? In doing so, we are telling our people that everything that is said about Cuba is not true, that there is no terror or repression there; that Castro is not to be blamed for the Central American tragedy, in which 27,000 Central Americans have lost their lives to date and because of which so many mothers cry over the absence and loss of their children and so many children have lost their parents, all because a paranoic man wishes to become the Ho Chi Minh of America.

In the note to the Panamanian president, CONEP says that it does not believe that we Panamanians will be more independent by siding with the communist sphere. We belong and move within the orbit of the democatic countries, the letter adds. We must continue in that orbit. As the free and sovereign country that we are, we must maintain an upright position. That is our duty and our future. CONEP says that nothing can be won, though it can cost a great deal, by playing at ideological pluralism. Let us not play the role of a good travelling companion. Cuba can only export blood, tears, tragedy and suffering to free countries. The world has enough of this already, CONEP says.

In the last part of its note, CONEP says: Mister President, being a member of the Third World does not force us to take part in the cold war.

MINISTERS NOTE EXPORT PROBLEM WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PA180211 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Panamanian Government is facing serious problems with the exportation of bananas to Yugoslavia, because the Yugoslav Government has restricted the funds for the purchase of bananas.

Here is what Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and Agricultural Development Minister Dr Alfredo Oranges had to say:

[Begin recording] [Illueca] A problem has come up which we hope can be solved in a harmonious way because of the good relations that exist between Panama and Yugoslavia. I have already discussed the problem with Minister Oranges. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has been trying all day to get in touch with the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry to discuss the situation. I am optimistic about the outcome of this direct contact. Now, I would like for Minister Oranges to tell you how he sees the situation.

[Oranges] As Foreign Minister Illueca said, we are trying to find a joint solution to common problems. We want to strengthen the marketing process of our basic products through the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation, COMUMBANA, which we all know is a representative body of a new international economic order. Developing countries, which are all having financial difficulties, should and must make every effort to participate actively in the markets that are receiving our products. Currently, we are having problems marketing our bananas in Yugoslavia because of the restrictions the Yugoslav Government has implemented. We believe that through diplomatic channels we can reach a good understanding and because of the good relations which have always existed between the two countries, these problems will soon be solved. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU'S SAUDE MARIA MEETS WITH ILLUECA, ROYO

PA160242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Victor Saude Maria, vice president and foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau, visited Panama and met with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca this morning. Saude Maria and Illueca analyzed bilateral relations and the problems of the Third World which affected that African nation and Panama. During his brief visit in Panama, the vice president and his retinue visited Yacamonte port. This visit was also used to exchange views on future cooperation mechanisms between the two countries.

Royo, Saude Maria on Relations

PA191405 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Oct 81 p 1, 8-A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] MATUTINO learned yesterday that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Panama and Guinea-Bissau was the main theme of the conversations between the vice president of that African nation, Victor Saude Maria, and Panamanian President Aristides Royo. Saude Maria came here on a 72-hour unofficial visit during which he also met with Dr Jorge Illueca, minister of foreign affairs, and other top officials of that ministry. Dr Aristides Royo and his guest discussed various topics concerning the life of the young African nation. Such talks have provided great motivation for the future establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. An official source of the Foreign Ministry said that talks had also been held concerning the cooperation, assistance, education and cultural agreements signed in 1979. These agreements will be strengthened and continued. Special commissions from both countries will be meeting shortly to agree on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

ILLUECA: NO ADVERSE U.S. REACTION TO ROYO SPEECH

PA170602 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca by Televisora Nacional reporter in Panama City on 16 Oct -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Illueca, we would like to know if there has been any reaction from the U.S. Government and from U.S. citizens working in the Canal Commission following President Aristides Royo's speech at the United Nations?

[Answer] In my opinion President Aristides Royo's speech had a great international impact. I would say that official circles that have to do with the canal operation, and not governmental circles, must have interpreted President Royo's speech as an argument in favor of an efficient canal which gives security and guarantees in its operation, and also for Panamanian interests. I have not heard of any adverse reactions from U.S. Government circles. Perhaps this is also the result of the positive reaction to President Royo's speech at the United Nations.

[Question] We also have been told that the Consultative Committee will meet at the end of the month. We would like to know what issues are going to be discussed at the meeting.

[Answer] In my opinion, the meeting of the Consultative Committee can tell us how the United States is going to continue dealing with Panama on matters related to the canal. To answer your question, the committee is going to discuss matters which have to do for example with the beginning of a study for a sea-level canal with the participation of Panama, the United States and Japan. The Consultative Committee can only recommend that the two governments make the arrangements for the study. Since the Consultative Committee can make recommendations, I think it is going to be very important that prior to the Consultative Committee meeting, the Panamanian and U.S. Governments establish some norms so that the Consultative Committee can reach some agreement on the recommendations and afterwards on the establishment of a commission to carry out the study, with Panama reserving the preeminent rights which it has as sovereign of the territory.

CANAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

PA201256 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Interview with Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, by reporter Luz Maria Noli for Televisora Nacional on 19 October in Panama City -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] International news agencies have reported that the Ecuadorean Government is going to ask Panama for preferential treatment for its ships going through the canal, because the delay in the transit through the canal is hurting their economic interests. What are the possibilities of granting this concession?

[Answer] Let me start from what you last said. In reality, there is no lag in the traffic of vessels through the canal. It takes approximately 17 to 24 hours, which is normal, for a ship to go through the canal from the moment it arrives, waits for its turn and goes through the canal. Most of our clients have sought some preference, especially when delays are caused by maintenance work at the locks or because of an unusual number of ships waiting to go through. It is true that ships have economic losses when they are in the canal for more than a day. To them it means a cost from $10,000; $20,000 and even $30,000 daily. We are limited in granting preferential treatment to ships because of the neutrality treaty which says that there should be no discriminatory treatment in the use of the canal. The canal policy has always been that whoever comes first, goes through first. The only exceptions are made to passenger ships, and this has been established for many years, because passengers are supposed to be on schedule since delay can cause serious problems. Battleships for obvious reasons, also receive special treatment. Apart from these two cases, no preferential treatment is given to any ship or cargo. Now, for humanitarian or health reasons, or in the case of a perishable cargo, the canal administration can grant preferential treatment to those specific ships. That is as far as we can go in giving preferential treatment to any ship. It has nothing to do with nationality, nor the flag under which the ship is sailing. We have tried to find a solution to the problem of ships seriously affected by the delay in canal waters, especially when too many ships are waiting to go through. We started a reservations experiment. A limited number of ships were invited to participate. They were supposed to give in advance the date they expected to go through the canal. If we had the room, we would confirm the date when the ship would go through the canal.

The system lasted several months, but a number of problems we had not foreseen came up. Some benefitted from the system but others who for some reason or another could not or did not want to use the system were seriously affected. We are going to experiment with the system again. The former board of directors, left the matter up to the executive committee which has requested until December to decide if the reservation system should be established again. As I said the system is to allow ships to go through the canal expeditiously. It is not a preferential treatment because it would conflict with the neutrality treaty.

[Question] You mean to say that Ecuador's situation is not any different from other countries?

[Answer] Ecuador's argument has been that it is transporting bananas, a perishable cargo, and for this reason it should receive some preference. Look, the matter is somewhat complicated. Though it is true that bananas are perishable cargo, this only occurs when they have been on board the ship too long. But ships have refrigeration which controls the temperature to prolong the life of the fruit. I realize if the period aboard the ship is too long the cargo could perisn. However, we do not grant special concessions to bananas. We can consider giving special concession because the cargo might perish.

[Question] Don't you think that if you give any particular country preferential treatment, other countries would ask the same?

[Answer] Definitely. It is difficult. In the hypothetical case that we had the power to grant preferential treatment, that is if we did not have the neutrality treaty, to whom should we give preferential treatment? To our best clients? To the largest or smallest ships? There are some 50,000 valid arguments that ships carrying containers or grains, or ships with a established navigation itinerary, could submit. I would not like to have to make that decision.

NEW U.S. SUGAR IMPORT TAX TO AFFECT ECONOMY

PA200358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Panama will lose over $50 million in sugar sales if the United States keeps the new tax on the exportation [as heard] of this product, stated Panamanian Agriculture Minister Alfredo Oranges in the isthmian capital.

The tax approved by the U.S. Congress on sugar imports from Central America and the Caribbean is harmful to the nation's economy, the Panamanian minister added. Panamanian sugar exports to the United States average 120,000 to 130,000 tons.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY TO REGULATE MEAT IMPORTS

PA110130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panamanian Agricultural Development Ministry today confirmed that hog dysentery has been detected in the country and announced that the import of all types of meat will be regulated.

Juan Vega, the director of the Animal Husbandry Department, said that the hog dysentery spread through the country several months ago after the ministry imported stud hogs from Ohio which were afflicted with the illness.

According to Vega, none of the U.S. officials told the Panamanians that the hogs had the disease.

Regarding the regulations on meat imports Vega said that the ministry is analyzing the situation with other government offices, because the meat processing plants in Panama are working at only 40 percent of their capacity.

BELIZE

MINISTER RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO MEXICO

FL200206 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico has declared its solidarity with the government and people of the independent nation of Belize. This has been expressed in a declaration issued at the end of the second annual meeting of the Conference of Political Parties of Latin America, COPPAL, held in Mexico City. Belize was represented at this meeting held at the official residence of the Mexican president, Los Pinos, by Minister of Natural Resources the Honorable Florencio Marin. Minister Marin has now returned home following a 1-day official visit to Mexico City.

During his stay there, the minister of natural resources also paid a courtesy call on the candidate-designate of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, Mr Miguel de la Madrid. Mr Madrid is likely to become Mexico's next president. Mr Madrid pledged that when elected he would continue Mexico's policy of advocating self-determination of peoples and nonintervention.

Mr Marin also held discussions with Mexico's minister of education, Mr Fernando Solana. As a result of this meeting, Mexico has agreed to offer 63 professional scholarships to Belizeans.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON RECENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Various Attacks, Accident

PA201700 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] In Tojcham, a Claymore mine exploded under a moving truck. The driver, (Jose Enrique Vasquez), and a woman companion were killed.

On km 9 of the road to El Tumbador, San Marcos Department, an army truck overturned, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 37 others. The accident's cause has not yet been explained.

Alleged guerrillas attacked (El Estelillo) Farm, in El Tumbador, San Marcos and held a rally. In Zacapa, armed men broke into a home and shot Mrs (Elsa Diaz) to death, wounded her brother and stole 1,000 quetzales. In Guatemala City, 7 persons died and 17 others suffered bullet wounds in various incidents that occurred within the past 24 hours.

This weekend businesses lost more than 15,000 quetzales through attacks and robberies.

San Juan Ixcoy Mayor Murdered

PA201925 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] (Santos Lorenzo Lopez Garcia), mayor of San Juan Ixcoy, Huehuetenango, was shot and stabbed to death by men wearing olive-green uniforms. The men seized the town and then went to the townhall to ask for financial contributions. They were given nothing. This resulted in the death of the unfortunate mayor, who was stabbed four times in the back and shot in the head several times, according to information obtained by our reporters.

Activities in Capital Reported

PA210117 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Twenty-five persons were injured, a pickup truck was destroyed, several houses were destroyed and others damaged and the homes of politicians and government officials were attacked during a night of terror in the capital.

The terrorist actions began shortly before 2200, when a dynamite charge exploded at the finance center on 7th Avenue and 6th Street in zone 4, where the main office of the Industrial Bank is located. The bomb shook neighboring houses to the point where people thought it was an earthquake. Windows were shattered and parts of the metal structure were seriously damaged. Several persons in the neighborhood, particularly in coffee-shops, were seriously injured and had to be taken to various hospitals for attention. The damages caused to the financial center are considerable. The officials of the Industrial Bank have not yet estimated the losses.

Persons traveling in unidentified vehicles last night used grenades and machineguns to attack the National Police narcotics and drugs section on 1st Avenue, between 23d and 24th Streets, zone 3 in Guatemala City. The guards on duty responded to the attack. No one was wounded, although there was considerable damage.

The home of Mario Sandoval Alarcon, the presidential candidate of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], was also fired upon by unidentified men traveling in a pickup truck. They opened fire with machineguns, causing an exchange of fire with the MLN leader's bodyguards, who were protecting his house. One of the security officers at Mario Sandoval Alarcon's home was wounded and taken to a hospital. The politicians home is located on Liberacion Boulevard and 4th Avenue, zone 9, near the Volkswagen agency.

The home of Carlos Enrique Ovando Barillas, located on 10th Street and 2d Avenue, zone 1, Guatemala City, was also attacked with grenades and machinegun fire. No one was wounded, although some damage was reported.

A shootout occurred last night on 8th Avenue and 3d Street, zone 1, between subversive elements and judiciary police officers. The terrorists placed a powerful dynamite charge inside a bus station yesterday which belonged to the (La Chinita) Transport Company and rolled it without the engine running in the direction of the main entrance to the judiciary police station, located on 8th Avenue, between 3d and 4th Streets in zone 1. Judiciary police officials on duty there opened fire at the vehicle and turned it aside when it had almost passed the obstacles permanently located on 8th Avenue and 3d Street, zone 1. It then crashed into a house owned by (Francisca de Matei), which was completely destroyed by the violent explosion. The tremendous explosion also caused damage to the Guatemalan Red Cross building located in this sector, as well as to 25 vehicles, especially ambulances, belonging to the Red Cross. At least four persons, including services chief (Luis Alfredo Alvarez) and telephone operators were injured.

The Red Cross officials have urgently called on all administrative personnel to report today to the Red Cross offices on 3d Street and 8th Avenue, zone 1, in the capital of the republic.

Meanwhile, the government security forces have doubled all preventive measures in the capital, searching vehicles on the principal roads leading out of the capital, especially on the road to the Atlantic near the Belize Bridge. Vehicles are not allowed past the presidential house on 6th Avenue and 4th Street, zone 1, Guatemala City.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, FUR TO JOIN FORCES

PA201920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party and the United Revolutionary Front, FUR, have agreed to unite. A resolution to this effect is due.

After a 3-day meeting between the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and FUR, these two groups decided to unite and to participate, as a coalition, in the 1982 elections.

It has been said that the coalition resolution will be made known this week, since unity has been consolidated.

BRIEFS

LAND TITLES DISTRIBUTION -- During President Romeo Lucas' 6 years of government, the National Agrarian Transformation Institute has issued a total of 44,329 land titles to 221,945 peasants, in application of various basic policies, such as the development of the northern belt for the settlement of over 30,000 families; the distribution of national lands to 28,000 families; the definite solution of the Santa Maria (Chelapan) problem, benefiting 30,000 peasants; the solution of the problems of the community of Chuarrancho, benefiting 650 families; and the issuance of more than 10,000 land titles to peasants in Alta Verapaz. [Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81 PA]

NICARAGUA

PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO COMMENTS ON SITUATION

PY201645 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1927 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Special article for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, director of LA PRENSA of Managua]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA) -- I have been asked over and over, what are the ideals and reasons for which we struggle in Nicaragua?

The answer is the same for the present and for the future because ideals do not change with regard to time, only the opportunists change.

The forces we are fighting against have changed but there are always some similarities because all dictatorships look alike. There are methods that have not changed and there are "new" methods copied from the other systems. It is very difficult to be creative when the objective is to remain in power indefinitely and at any cost. There will always be pretexts "to prevent the country from falling into the hands of international communism" or "to prevent it from falling into the hands of imperialism and the exploiter upper class which dreams of recovering their privileges to continue exploiting our people."

Perhaps what has changed is who we are fighting. Not very many comparisons can be made in this regard.

The Somozas dominated the country for 53 years and, to preserve their all-out power, allied themselves with U.S. imperialism, and then reached the extreme of committing genocide which very few could have imagined.

During their prolonged "rule" they approved repressive laws and attacked freedom of press reaching the extreme of even censoring advertising. But when they felt strong enough and their power was not threatened, they also allowed a wide margin of freedom "playing democracy" and projecting abroad a false normality, a cover-up normality.

Even in the last days of the dictatorship, the last Somoza was able to gather a large crowd in the public square, a crowd who with the characteristics of their incurable fanaticism shouted: "Do not go"; "Stay"; "Only Somoza and no one else."

We the democrats wanted Somoza to be erased from the country and we struggled to see in Nicaragua the things that the Somoza dictatorship denied to the people: free elections; a professional apolitical army to guarantee election results; profound social reforms aimed at improving the standard of living of the poor sectors; political pluralism; unrestricted freedom of the press; clear separation of state, party and army; erradication of the corruption which in the last 5 years of the dictatorship reached alarming levels; and in political affairs, legitimate nonalignment, anti-imperialism in both directions.

I am not going to say here whether I believe the current Sandinist leaders are communists or not, whether they are dictators or not, whether they respect freedom of press or not. I am only going to give some phrases and objective facts so that the reader can make his own conclusions and realize what we are now struggling for in Nicaragua.

Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister: "Sandinism will remain in Nicaragua forever."

Commander Humberto Ortega, defense minister, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and Sandinist militia, prominent member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN): "The elections we are talking about are aimed at improving the revolutionary power but not to raffle who has the power here because the people have the power through their vanguard: the FSLN and its National Directorate."

Recently, during a speech delivered to a selected group of 40 military specialists, Ortega said: "We have said that Marxism-Leninism is the scientific doctrine that guides our revolution, an instrument of analysis to understand this historic process and to make a revolution. Sandinism is the concrete expression of the historic development of the struggle in Nicaragua. Without Sandinism we cannot be Marxist-Leninist. Without Marxism-Leninism we cannot be revolutionaries. This is why they are indissolubly united and this is why our moral force is Sandinism, our political force is Sandinism and our doctrine Marxism-Leninism."

In the last 3 months, the newspaper LA PRENSA, which has the largest circulation in the country and one of the few independent media still remaining in Nicaragua, has been temporarily closed five times. In addition to the private reasons given in each closure, the "moral" reason given by the media director is: "We are closing it because LA PRENSA has violated freedom of the press and human rights." This is an original formula which should be patented: "In Nicaragua, newspapers are closed to protect freedom of the press and human rights." This sounds like an Orwellian formula.

These thoughts are the philosophical basis of a series of statements made by the current regime, thoughts which we Nicaraguans -- who are struggling for a truly free country, democratic and genuinely nonaligned -- have harshly criticized. This is why we have been accused with the well-known and wornout insults of "traitor," "reactionary," and "counter-revolutionary."

They know they can do away with us at any time and sometimes they predict it in an apocalyptic manner. But we are not leaving; we are staying and will continue to struggle for our old and present ideals.

It is not the same enemy. Perhaps they are better organized, they have better international connections (proletarian internationalism) and know better how to (intensively) use propaganda and rhethoric.

Also, they feel they are the "representatives of the will and feelings of the people" and this gives them the right to everything. Something similar happened with those who used to believe that their power came from God. Now there is no God but a religious fanaticism, worse yet than the time of the Inquisition: Marxism-Leninism with their idols of flesh and blood.

"The people," "imperialism," "counterrevolution," "reaction," and "process" are the five words needed to speak Spanish in Nicaragua and perhaps even to deliver a "revolutionary" speech.

Propaganda is the powerful weapon used every day and 24 hours a day. Just by turning on the television or radio, one is automatically submerged with systematic propaganda listening to a series of "slogans" which gradually change with time, perhaps because they even get bored with it when their slogans' "useful life" has run out.

But sometimes, due to ignorance or because there are many "counterrevolutionaries" among them, surprising mistakes can be seen.

About 5 months ago a gigantic canvas was placed on one of the country's busiest highways. The "slogan" was new. It was just invented for the 19 July second revolutionary anniversary: "We won; we are free. Never will we be slaves again." But the canvas said: "We won; we are free never. We will be slaves again." Below they added another popular "slogan" invented by our "vanguard": "National Directorate, give the orders."

The canvas stayed for months on the highway to Masaya near the entrance to Las Colinas, a residential area where many upper class and Somozists lived, and whose comfortable houses were confiscated and are now the residences of some commanders of the revolution (the highest political-military rank) and headquarters of important embassies of the "socialist bloc."

In LA PRENSA we made fun of the canvas. We photographed it and published it without comments, and then with comments. The people then understood how the bad punctuation changed the meaning.

But the commanders who passed by there daily, perhaps several times a day, never ordered it removed.

Could it be that that slogan does not have any mistakes and that the others are wrong?

COSEP SCORES FSLN MARXIST-LENINIST INTENTS

PA200456 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, analyzed the conduct of the FSLN at the assembly of COSEP directors which opened at noon today, attended by some 100 department directors from all over the country.

In the document drafted at the assembly, COSEP analyzes the political situation in the country and strongly criticizes the conduct by the leaders of FSLN in the acts of repudiation of the Hawk View maneuvers. The document particularly refers to the speeches of Commander Humberto Ortega and junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado. It also refers to the national leadership's appeal made last Friday for a conciliating dialogue.

Following is the document drafted by COSEP and addressed to the Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the governing junta.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] During the assembly, attended by directors of the six organizations's members of COSEP, it was decided to send a letter to the governing junta, addressed to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta, protesting the recent speeches in which business leaders were harshly attacked, even including threats of hanging anyone opposed to communist ideology. Copies of the document, which will be published, will be sent to various organizations, such as the International Labor Organization, the International Employers Organization, the Inter-American Science and Production Council, the Federation of Private Enterprise of Central America, the OAS, the United Nations, the Inter-American Human Rights Court, and other media. Engr Enrique Dreyfus will read the document:

[Dreyfus] Managua, 19 October 1981. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the governing junta of national reconstruction:

The boards of directors of the organizations of the private sector, members of COSEP, having met at a special session on this date, have decided to submit to the governing junta the following considerations:

Over 2 years have passed since the victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somoza regime. During this period, we have seen the advance of a government project quite different from that drafted in the program of the National Reconstruction Government. We have analyzed the process of changes; we have pointed to the dangers of the course through which you want to lead the revolution. We have felt the indifference of the government to our recommendations and we have witnessed a long parade of foreigners, many of whom carry messages alien to our nationality.

The national economy is crumbling, production shows no signs of recovery, social peace is not yet a reality, the country falls deeper in debt in an endless spiral and the mixed economy announced by the government retreats before the advance of property nationalization, uncovering a project designed behind the people's back.

Considering the government's domestic and foreign policies enforced by the rulers of the country, we find an unmistakable Marxist-Leninist ideological line, confirmed by the speeches of members of the national leadership. The actions of the members of this government and their speeches here and abroad reveal the purpose of engaging in an international ideology campaign which has submerged us in almost total isolation from those sister nations who in the beginning supported the true Nicaraguan revolution. Apparently, the government no longer cares about the support of nations like Costa Rica or Venezuela; instead, it prefers the support of countries like Libya and Cuba, which places us within a clearly defined alignment and exposes us to suffer the consequences of such an alignment.

The statements of members of the government before international forums appear to conform more to international Marxist-Leninist movements than to the principles which inspired and which should be the guidelines of this revolution. Recently the defense minister and member of the FSLN national leadership, Commander Humberto Ortega, said that it was necessary for the people to prepare a list of persons, potential counterrevolutionaries; that those who consciously or unconsciously -- namely noncommunist Nicaraguans -- support the imperialist plans, and who fail to join the defense whenever the attack takes place, will be the first to appear hanging along the roads and highways of the country.

The defense minister's statements, later confirmed by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, of the governing junta of national reconstruction, indicates the start of a project whose consequences cannot be predicted. Worse yet is the fact that such statements can only be interpreted as the preparation of a new genocide in Nicaragua for exercising the right to dissent.

We are at the threshold of the destruction of Nicaragua; we are reaching a point of no return from which this government will hardly be able to claim its legitimacy before the people. The nationalism of an entire nation is being threatened by the internationalism of a radical and fanatical minority.

Portions of the pronouncement of the FSLN national leadership on 16 October of this year could be considered most positive if the concepts of such a pronouncement should influence the words and attitudes of the members of that national leadership. This pronouncement, however, accentuates the marked ambiguity that characterizes this government.

What is the use of appealing to all sectors if whenever you deem it necessary, you brand these same sectors as traitors. What is the use of proclaiming a mixed economy if companies continue to be illegally confiscated. What is the use of proclaiming guarantees to freedom of the press if the communications media continue to be shut down.

What is the use of proclaiming political pluralism if the political parties are banned from holding peaceful meetings through the use of the divine hordes -- to use your own words -- taking over the country in a display of chaos and violence. What is the use o claiming to guarantee ideologic pluralism if the actions of the independent unions are obstructed and their leaders arrested. What is the use of claiming to guarantee the physical integrity of persons if the minister of defense threatens to hang people. Wha is the use of affirming support for the economic efforts of the Central American govern ments if the rulers of these same countries are antagonized and called gorillas by leadership members. What is the use of proclaiming respect of human rights if laws are enacted restricting these rights.

It is necessary to understand that those you call domestic or foreign reactionaries are not against the Nicaraguan people but against the Marxist-Leninist project you are impo behind the people's back. That is the reason we are being isolated by other countries, and that is the reason we are opposed to the project.

Let it be very clearly established before you and before history that the Nicaraguan private sector supported and shall continue to support the legitimate Nicaraguan revolu as it is contemplated in the program of the National Reconstruction Government. In no way, however, does it support the plans to change this revolution into a Marxist-Lenini adventure which will only bring more bloodshed and suffering to our people.

Such is the truth, regardless of insults or threats, as seen by many nations of the wor who supported us wholeheartedly at the beginning but who now observe us with distrust and are alarmed by the behavior of this government and its ideologic tint.

We hope and pray to God that there is still time to amend the errors and that you may s understand.

Attentively, [signed] COSEP; Nicaraguan Development Institute, INDE; Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce; Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries; Nicaraguan Chamber c Construction; Confederation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua, CONAPRO; and the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers, UPANIC

Radio Sandino's Reaction

PA202351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "COSEP's Irresponsible Provocation: A Thoughtless Appeal to Reflection"]

[Text] Those who for over 2 years of the Sandinist people's revolution have been deaf t the calm and patriotic appeals from our vanguard's National Directorate and the revolu tionary government to become a part of the national reconstruction process; those who over 2 years of the Sandinist people's revolution have closed their eyes to the Nicara people's sacrifices and efforts to heal the wounds resulting from the war of liberatio and to alleviate the economic crisis provoked by dependence on Yankee imperialism and aggravated by the Somozist plundering, in which they participated to a large extent; those who for over 2 years of the Sandinist people's revolution -- and not just now, when they shamelessly admit it -- have shared the cause of the Nicaraguan people's foreign enemies, slandering and maligning the process abroad, engaging in capital depletion, sabotaging the national effort to recover production and abusing the social economic and political freedoms guaranteed by the revolutionary government; they, the group of politicized businessmen who claim to represent the country's private sector w in fact they represent only its recalcitrant and obdurate portion -- which has isolate itself through its refusal to join the process and through its efforts to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution, with the intention of reversing it and of recovering its selfish lost privileges -- are now demanding reflection from those who have been prodi in their generosity and tolerance toward the Nicaraguan people's domestic enemies.

With the arrogance that is characteristic of those who have always regarded the Nicaraguan people as only another target for exploitation and a means of growing rich, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, leaders have addressed the government junta, not to announce their decision to join in peaceful and patriotic production, but with the strident provocation and recklessness characterizing daddy's little boy who, obeying his foreign parent's plans, irresponsibly seeks to challenge the patience of both the people and the leaders of their revolution.

It is indeed playing with fire to seek to ignore reality and to try to curb this process after more than 2 years of the Sandinist people's revolution has confirmed that the working majorities of our people are determined to confront anything in defending our new fatherland and its revolutionary conquests. This is indeed a dangerous adventure, concealing omens of an infamous past and generated by anti-Nicaraguans for which there is no longer any room in our history, in the history that the people of Sandino and Dario are currently writing.

In this new fatherland, integrated within the Sandinist revolutionary process and working with civic and patriotic honesty, there are thousands of private producers and honest businessmen who endorse and confirm the existence of the mixed economy proclaimed by the Nicaraguan revolution and guaranteed by the National Directorate of our historic vanguard and its revolutionary government. Hysterical boasts cannot deny this reality. Demagogic stridency cannot conceal the improper use made by dishonest and politicized businessmen of the financial support lavished on the private sector by the revolutionary government. This is not how this reality can be denied. Even in the world's most democratic country -- today's Nicaragua -- political and ideological pluralism is limited by the interests and will of the popular majority, which paid with the blood and life of thousands of their best children for the right to control their own destiny and to write their own history.

Those who admit to identifying with our foreign enemies, who in their desire for hegemonic domination arrogate to themselves the right to decide what we, the children of Sandino, want or do not want, cannot speak on behalf of the people's will and interests. What a crafty pretension on the part of those who have always believed in submission.

It would be better if the politicized directors of COSEP realized once and for all that their particular interests are guaranteed in the process of national reconstruction, within the framework of the general interests of the Nicaraguan people. They should realize that through their provocative and destabilizing activities, they are denying themselves their rights as Nicaraguans. They should also bear in mind that the Sandinist people's revolution is here to stay; that it is irreversible, for the people of Sandino and Dario are determined -- and they have already proven this repeatedly -- to pay the necessary price in blood and suffering, sacrifices and limitations, to defend the new fatherland and the revolution. This is the greatest legacy of their heroes and martyrs.

OPPOSITION COMMENTS ON 16 OCTOBER FSLN COMMUNIQUE

PA201518 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition parties today insisted that the "FSLN must consult with the country's independent political and production sectors, in order to give the revolution a 'realistic and effective direction'."

Commenting on the FSLN's eight-point official communique issued on Friday, Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, Democratic Conservative, said in a series of interviews published by Managua's LA PRENSA that, even though he believes the FSLN positions are "positive and stimulating," the problem continues to be one of "converting rhetoric into action.

In its 16 October communique the Sandinist leadership reaffirmed, among other things, its belief in "dialogue as a vehicle which will help the search for solutions to the problems affecting our Central American region.

Concerning the peace proposal presented by Nicaragua at the United Nations early this month on behalf of the Salvadoran revolutionaries, Montalvan commented: "If we are searching for peace for El Salvador, then why don't we strive to preserve that same peace in Nicaragua?"

With respect to the Salvadoran conflict, Alfonso Robelo, a former member of this country's governing junta and a Social Democratic [as received] leader, said that the initiative seemed timely when it was presented to the United Nations, but that the recent destruction of the country's main bridge, the Oro Bridge, "speaks to the contrary." Also referring to the convulsed internal situation in El Salvador, Social Christian leader Adan Fletes said that when Nicaragua made the proposal at the United Nations, his party had affirmed that "this would bring intensified military action. Chalatenango and the Oro Bridge today show that we were right."

'DEMOCRATIC' SECTOR LEADERS ON DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

PA171500 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan democratic sectors will wage a sort of diplomatic offensive and tour several countries, especially in Europe, to present their version of Nicaragua's economic, political and social situation.

The Nicaraguan democratic parties believe that this mission is very important because it will allow them to present their situation within the revolution. Government sectors have projected negative images of the democratic parties.

The delegation leaving on 25 October includes Adan Fletes of the Social Christian Party [PSC], Wilfredo Montalvan of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], (Sergio Mario Montealegre) of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC], (Miriam Arguello) of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] and Democratic Party coordinator Alfonso Robelo. We have interviewed PSC President Adan Fletes:

[Begin recording] [Fletes] We are going to remain a few days in the FRG where we shall meet officials of the various German ideological sectors such as Liberals, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats. We may also visit the EEC in Belgium and leaders of the (Social Democratic Union) and Spanish Socialist Workers Party in Spain. The delegation will then divide up to visit places of special political interest to each party organization.

[Question] Mr Fletes, are you going to contact the Socialist International to present your position and hear their opinion on the Central American situation?

[Answer] Our program includes an exchange of views with members of Socialist International. The purpose of our trip is to inform Europe of the Nicaraguan situation, eliminate distortions created by some international news media about our country and define the attitude of the Nicaraguan democratic sectors.

[Question] We have also learned that Willy Brandt, a distinguished Socialist International leader, is very interested in the Nicaraguan process and his attitude and that of the other members of the board is well-known. Do you plan to meet with Willy Brandt during your round of talks?

[Answer] So far we do not have the list of persons with whom we will meet. Undoubtedly, we would be delighted to meet with Willy Brandt.

[Question] You said that the political parties would hold meetings according to their various interests. Does the PSC have a separate program? Will you meet with members of the German Christian Social Union congressional bloc?

[Answer] Exactly, we will also meet with European Parliament deputies and make special visits to International Christian Democratic Union leaders and discuss the Nicaraguan and Central American situation with them.

[Question] How will the international press be informed of your activities in Europe?

[Answer] We have a news conference secheduled in Germany to explain the purpose of our visit and we have contacts with newsmen in other countries. [end recording]

15 SEPTEMBER BROADCASTS MESSAGE TO MISURASATAS

PA210218 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] To all our Miskito, Sumu and Rama brothers: From these mountains, we tell you that the armed frontist party [reference to the FSLN] is trying to deceive you with false aid, with false promises to win your support.

But we, the Indian communities of the Atlantic Coast, will not fall into the Marxist trap. If there is something we Misurasatas are proud of, it is that we are brave and freedom-loving men. We are humble but we are not fools, as the mangy [the Miskito term "piricuaco" is used] communist leaders believe. Our will and our freedom cannot be bought. We have never set a price on them.

The mangy Marxists, with their characteristic hypocrisy, are trying to fool our heroic Miskito, Sumu and Rama brothers. If the communist traitors of the dictatorship were truly concerned about the needs of the Indian communities of the Atlantic Coast, they would be building schools and creating jobs instead of spending millions of dollars in the construction of military bases like the one they have in Las Minas, from whence they launch their criminal attacks on the people and ferociously repress them.

If they were truly concerned, instead of supporting the thousands of Cuban communist invaders who assassinate and persecute the people of the coast, they would be using that money in progressive projects for these communities.

The 15 September Legion, the army of independence, shall not rest until our Miskito, Sumu and Rama brothers achieve the social justice that the Marxist dictatorship of the criminal frontist party has denied to all Nicaraguan people.

BANK PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DEBT RENEGOTIATIONS

PA101531 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Only some $35 million is pending before Nicaragua has finished the renegotiation of its foreign debt, said Alfredo Cesar, president of the Central bank of Nicaragua at a press conference.

He gave all the details of the debt negotiations with international private banks. He said that Nicaragua will have to pay very favorable interest rates and that these rates won't vary. This is considered a great advantage and something without precedent in renegotiations of foreign debts.

[Begin Cesar recording] A very important point is that these renegotiations we have just concluded were secured, with no conditions attached, with the IMF.

Our position was firm from the beginning of the negotiations. We stated that we could accept no condition that would hamstring the economic development of the nation and that, therefore, we would not accept any IMF financing that would lead to that.

Practically all the debts inherited from the Somozist dictatorship have been renegotiated. There is still a $30-$35 million debt to be renegotiated, though. This represents a foreign debt of enterprises now in the hands of the people. The terms of these renegotiations will obviously be on the same terms, or in better terms, than those we have already secured.

This means that at a moment when most of the underdeveloped countries, and most of the Central American countries, are not servicing their foreign debts because of high interest rates, among other reasons, Nicaragua is up-to-date with its foreign debt without the risk of having to renegotiate it in the future. This is a result of the conditions secured during the renegotiations and they permit the financial respite that the revolution needs. [end recording]

ITALY'S BERLINGUER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA202157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] This has been the most exciting moment in our tour of several Latin American countries, Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party, PCI, secretary general, said upon his arrival in Managua. Berlinguer, accompanied by prominent PCI leaders, arrived at approximately 1000 this morning at Sandino Airport. Commander Tomas Borge and Companero Julio Lopez, FSLN foreign relations committee director, were at the airport to receive Berlinguer and his retinue.

Following are some of the statements made by Berlinguer on his arrival: We are in a country that has struggled and suffered very much fighting against a bloody dictatorship; we are in a country in which the people, led by the FSLN, fought hard for their liberation and are now engaged in a great national reconstruction plan and in the defense of the gains obtained by the revolution; we are in a country that is struggling against a blockade and the threats of imperialism. To this country we offer the solidarity of the communists and of the majority of Italians, Berlinguer said. Berlinguer later added: We wish to express the solidarity of the Italian people, who followed the Nicaraguan people's struggle with great sympathy and who now wish to make an active contribution in support of your cause, not only because it is the right thing for Nicargua, but because we think it represents an important stage in the people's struggle in defense of sovereignty, freedom and peace.

Berlinguer will spend 3 days in Nicaragua.

CUBAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA202221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Cuban Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian, accompanied by a group of technicians and officials from the Cuban Agriculture Ministry, was received at Sandino Airport today by Commander Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

The Cuban and Nicaraguan officials will discuss technological and scientific cooperation and ways of implementing agricultural agreements.

BRIEFS

NEW TAXES ANNOUNCED -- In a press conference, Mario Mejia, director of the Immigration and Aliens Office, officially announced a bill establishing new taxes in the procurement of passports and visas. He said that a passport, previously costing 150 cordobas, will now cost 500 corodbas. The visa or exit permit, previously 50 cordobas, will now cost 100 cordobas. The passports issued during Somozist times will become obsolete when this bill is decreed. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Oct 81 PA]

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH GDR'S WEIZ: SIGNS AGREEMENTS

FL201118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held talks with Herbert Weiz, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

During the meeting, topics dealing with programs of scientific research work in the two countries and cooperation plans being developed between the GDR and Cuba in that field and their future were discussed by the two leaders.

Five Science Agreements

FL202101 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The signing of five important documents between the Cuban Academy of Sciences and the GDR Ministry for Science and Technology took place last night at the Cubanacan's Protocol Hall in the presence of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party's [PCC] Politburo and vice president of the Council of State.

Three of the above documents were signed by Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and by Herbert Weiz, GDR minister for science and technology. The other two documents were signed by Felix Krause for the GDR and by Miguel Urrutia for Cuba. The signing ceremony was also attended by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers.

PANAMA, CUBA DISCUSS EXPORTING TO THIRD WORLD

PA171312 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Luis Espinosa C. article]

[Text] Havana, Cuba -- Panama's Minister of Commerce and Industries Arturo Melo and Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas, yesterday agreed on a point of reference for cooperation in the exporting of non-traditional products to Third World countries.

Melo, heading a Panamanian delegation, arrived in Cuba Thursday to explore possibilities of expanding that nation's export market, in addition to discussing the groundwork of a commercial agreement between Cuba and Panama, to be signed subsequently in Panama.

Although Melo and Cabrizas recognized that their countries had no great experience along those lines, they showed optimism over the possibilities of exporting by means of a cooperative plan to Third World countries, taking advantage of Cuba's connections with the socialist nations, and the traditional facilities of Panama as a point of transit and services.

Cuba's experience in the exploitation of copper also attracted Melo's interest. The Panamanian minister said his country would be willing to interchange references and obtain the Cuban Government's points of view on the exploitation of copper mines.

Melo told Cabrizas his country was about to make a decision on the exploitation of the Cerro Colorado copper mine, and it would be convenient to obtain the Cuban's views on exploitation and commercialization aspects.

To further pursue this matter Melo is expected to hold talks with the Vice President of the Ministers Council and Minister of Industry Joel Domenech.

The Panamanian mission is staying at one of the plush Cuban residences, which were once owned by Cuba's upper crust, but now serve distinguished guests of the Cuban Government.

Members of the mission are expected to visit the Matanzas salt mines, the dry docks in Cardenas, the old Havana fishing port, the antibiotics plant in Cotorro on the outskirts of Havana.

They are also expected to tour the fruit-processing plant at Batabano and the salt-mining company in Guanabacca.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CDR CONGRESS

Soviet, Lao Delegations

FL202030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Gennediy Yanayev, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, has arrived in our country in order to attend the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. (Viktor Yelorosiv), first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba, will also take part in the Soviet delegation.

Another delegation which has arrived is that of Laos. It is headed by (Boulan Boupha) and (Kamhou Kiamsomvat), chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Lao Front for National Construction.

Members of the CDR National Secretariat welcomed the two delegations.

Hungarian Delegation

FL201741 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Dr Gyulane Szentistvanyi, chairman of Hungary's Patriotic People's Front, has arrived in Havana heading a delegation which will participate as guest in the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] to be held in Havana beginning 22 October. Lajos Sin, deputy chief of that country's Patriotic People's Front, has also arrived.

Juan Quiros, member of the CDR National Secretariat, welcomed the Hungarian delegation at the air terminal.

Delegations to CDR Units

FL202153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Delegations from the national and fatherland fronts of Bulgaria, Vietnam and Democratic Yemen, which are in our country to attend the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR[opening Thursday, have visited several rank-and-file CDR organs.

The Bulgarian delegation headed by Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of his country's fatherland front, visited the Gustavo Ameijeiras CDR No 11 located on Calzada and K Streets in the Vedado section. The Vietnamese delegation headed by Nguyen Minh Duong, a member of the fatherland front's presidium, was received at the Juan Pedro Carbo Servia CDR No 13 in zone 6 of Plaza de la Revolucion municipality. The Yemeni delegation visited CDR No 15 on J Street between Calzada and Malecon where it exchanged fraternal greetings with the CDR members.